

United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge	James B. Moran	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge	Geraldine Soat Brown
CASE NUMBER	96 C 1122	DATE	8/29/2001
CASE TITLE	Builders Assn. Of Greater Chicago vs. City of Chicago		

[In the following box (a) indicate the party filing the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defendant, 3rd party plaintiff, and (b) state briefly the nature of the motion being presented.]

MOTION:

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DOCKET ENTRY:

(1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Filed motion of [use listing in "Motion" box above.]
(2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brief in support of motion due _____.
(3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Answer brief to motion due _____. Reply to answer brief due _____.
(4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruling/Hearing on _____ set for _____ at _____.
(5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on _____ set for _____ at _____.
(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on _____ set for _____ at _____.
(7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trial[set for/re-set for] on _____ at _____.
(8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Bench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to _____ at _____.
(9)	<input type="checkbox"/>	This case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to] <input type="checkbox"/> FRCP4(m) <input type="checkbox"/> General Rule 21 <input type="checkbox"/> FRCP41(a)(1) <input type="checkbox"/> FRCP41(a)(2).
(10)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Other docket entry] Non-parties motions to quash subpoenas served by the City of Chicago are granted [75, 76, 77, 86, 88, 89, 93, 104, 109, 115-1, 116-1, 121-1, 122-1, 124]. The City of Chicago's motions to compel responses from third-party trade associations [119] and from third-party contractors [120] are denied. Non-Parties motions for protective order are denied as moot [115-2, 116-2, 121-2, 122-2]. All objections to subpoenas served by the City of Chicago are sustained. Enter Memorandum Opinion and Order. <i>Geraldine Soat Brown</i>
(11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[For further detail see order attached to the original minute order.]

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No notices required, advised in open court. <input type="checkbox"/> No notices required. <input type="checkbox"/> Notices mailed by judge's staff. <input type="checkbox"/> Notified counsel by telephone. <input type="checkbox"/> Docketing to mail notices. <input type="checkbox"/> Mail AO 450 form. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copy to judge/magistrate judge.	courtroom deputy's initials kf	FD-7 FILED FOR DOCKETING 01 AUG 30 AM 7:54	number of notices	Document Number 198
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Magistrate Judge Geraldine Soat Brown

contractors and subcontractors in connection with this case.¹ More than 30 objections to the subpoenas or motions to quash were filed by or on behalf of the recipients of the subpoenas. *See* Exhibit A to this Opinion. The City filed Motions to Compel Responses from the Trade Associations and from the Third Party Contractors. [Dkt ##119, 120.] Because the motions and objections raised common issues relating to the scope of discovery, the earlier Opinion concluded that this Court would await the expected decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in *Builders Ass'n of Greater Chicago v. County of Cook* before ruling on the enforcement of the City's subpoenas. On July 6, 2001, the Seventh Circuit issued its opinion affirming the decision by District Judge John Grady that Cook County's ordinance requiring that minority- and women-owned businesses ("M/WBEs") be allotted certain percentages of subcontracts on county construction contracts is unconstitutional. *Builders Ass'n of Greater Chicago v. County of Cook*, 256 F. 3d 642 (7th Cir. 2001), hereinafter referred to as "*BAGC v. County*." The Seventh Circuit did not directly address the issue of whether the governmental entity may introduce so-called "post-enactment" evidence in support of its burden to support a set-aside requirement. However, as discussed below, the Seventh Circuit's opinion sets out several points that guide this Court's determination on the issue of the City's subpoenas.

¹ As described in that Opinion, in late October and early November, 2000, the City served subpoenas with virtually identical Riders requesting 49 categories of documents to: (a) all of the contractors and subcontractors who had been members of the plaintiff Builders Association of Greater Chicago ("BAGC") when the case was filed in 1996; (b) all of the contractor and subcontractor members of the Illinois Road Builders Association; (c) all of the contractor and subcontractor members of the Underground Contractors Association; and (d) all of the contractor and subcontractor members of the Electrical Contractors Association. (Mem. Op. and Order at 4.)

LEGAL STANDARDS

In 1996 when this case was filed, Rule 26(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure described the scope of discovery as follows:

Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party. . . . The information sought need not be admissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.²

Rule 45(c)(3)(A) provides, “On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena if it: . . . (iv) subjects a person to an undue burden.” Rule 45(c)(2)(B) provides that a party serving a subpoena may move to compel the inspection or copying of materials sought in the subpoena over the objection of the subpoena recipient, but instructs the court that “[s]uch an order to compel shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the inspection and copying commanded.” The subpoenas at issue are considered against those standards.

THE CITY’S SUBPOENAS

There is simply no dispute that the City’s subpoenas are extremely broad. (Copies of the subpoenas were attached as exhibits to the City’s Response to Third-Party Motions to Quash [Dkt #119].) The format of the subpoenas is virtually identical. The Rider to each subpoena begins with “Definitions and Instructions.” The definition of “document” is 15 lines long, and apparently includes every format of information storage and retrieval. The time period covered by the

² Effective December 1, 2000, Rule 26(b)(1) was amended to narrow the scope of discovery to “any matter, not privileged, that is relevant to the claim or defense of any party.” However, this decision assumes that the earlier version of the Rule applies.

subpoenas is 1978 through the present. The "Chicago area" is defined to include Cook, Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage, Kendall and Will counties. "Related to" is defined to mean "without limitation, concern, consist of, refer to, reflect, evidence, display, show, prove, contain, encompass, support, demonstrate, include, or *be in any way legally, logically or factually connected to the matter referred to or have a tendency to prove or disprove the matter referred to*" (emphasis added). See Def. City of Chicago's Resp. to Mot. to Quash, Ex. J at 2.³ The documents to be produced by the company receiving the subpoena are grouped in five categories: 1) background; 2) private sector jobs/projects; 3) public sector jobs/projects; 4) analyses; and 5) current lawsuit. There are thirteen specifications of documents to be produced in the category of "background." They include all joint venture agreements to which the company is a party, and all documents "relating to" the following: the company's incorporation; marketing and advertising; membership or resignation in or from business associations or social organizations; business licenses or governmental certifications; membership or affiliation with any trade organization; sponsorship of any person to become a member of a trade union; the company's hiring or use of any apprentice; and all documents related to any activity in which the company participated with respect to affirmative action. The background category also requires all documents that "relate to" any claim or complaint filed with any court, tribunal, union, administrative agency or governmental body, including *but not limited to* claims relating to race, age, gender or disability discrimination.

The private sector jobs/projects category and the public sector jobs/projects category contain

³ It has been noted that the use of an "omnibus phrase" like "related to" when applied to general categories of documents is generally objectionable, because it imposes on the respondent "the arduous task of determining what documents or other information may or may not relate to the subject matter of the particular request for discovery." *Schartz v. Unified School Dist. No. 512*, 1996 WL 741384, *1 (D. Kan. 1996). (No. Civ. A. 95-2491-EEO).

13 parallel specifications relating to the private sector jobs and public sector jobs of the company receiving the subpoena: Bid lists maintained by the company, comprising the subcontractors the company has on its list for soliciting bids; bid lists “in the company’s possession” (presumably bid lists provided by other primary contractors and trade associations); bid solicitations/invitations sent to subcontractors by the company; bid solicitations/invitations sent to subcontractors by the company in projects that have M/WBE utilization requirements; bids submitted by the company to the owner, indicating subcontractors included in the bid package; identification specifically of M/WBE subcontractors in bids submitted by the company to the owner; contracts entered into by the company with the owner; bid tally sheets “used or maintained” by the company, showing all subcontractor bids on a project; bid tally sheets in the company’s possession; documents related to the company’s selection of M/WBE subcontractors on contracts awarded by the owner to the company; documents related to the company’s decision not to utilize particular M/WBEs on specific contracts awarded by the owner to the company; documents related to the company’s evaluation of M/WBE subcontractors’ qualifications; documents relating to payments by the company to M/WBE subcontractors on a project. For public sector jobs/projects, the subpoenas also require all documents related to any application by the company for a waiver or reduction of any M/WBE requirement in City of Chicago jobs, or any applications for credits with the City for non-government projects without affirmative action goals.

In the category of “analyses,” the subpoenas require all documents related to any studies of the company’s work place by race, ethnicity, or gender, or of the availability of M/WBEs as contractors or subcontractors in the Chicago area.

With respect to the current lawsuit, the subpoenas require “all documents related to the

current lawsuit,” also all notes taken at meetings of the company’s trade association or at any other meeting, and all documents “related to the subject matter raised in the instant lawsuit” generated by the company’s trade association or by any other entity.

The City sent subpoenas of that breadth to more than 500 contractors and subcontractors, and stated in oral argument that it intends to serve more. (Tr. of April 30, 2001 at 34.)

THE OBJECTIONS AND MOTIONS

Not surprisingly, numerous objections and motions to quash were filed by individual companies that had received the subpoenas and by trade associations like the Illinois Road Builders Association on behalf of its members. *See* Exhibit A hereto. The non-party recipients of subpoenas who filed motions to quash or objections are referred to herein as the “Movants and Objectors.” Many of the Movants and Objectors cited the extremely broad scope of the documents required and the burden upon the responding company. They also discussed the commercially sensitive nature of the information sought. A number of objections and motions included affidavits detailing the burden imposed by the subpoenas. For example, Krusinski Construction Company filed Objections including an affidavit by Jerry R. Krusinski, the Secretary and Treasurer of Krusinski Construction Company. [Dkt #132]. Mr. Krusinski stated that his company has only 18 main office personnel, and that in order to comply with the subpoena, each such person would need five hours to search his or her files and the company would need an additional 50 hours to search the general files and field office files, for a total of over 140 person-hours. (Krusinski Aff. ¶¶15, 16.) As another example, Accu-Paving Company’s Objection stated that the subpoena requires it to produce essentially all of the documents relating to its business from 1978 to present, and “if Accu-Paving literally complies,

[the subpoena] would shut down its business.” (Objections of Accu-Paving Company to Subpoena for Documents Served by City of Chicago at 2 [Dkt #149].)

Other Movants and Objectors pointed out the particular problems the subpoenas imposed for their situations. For example, Schindler Elevator Company filed Objections and a Brief in Support [Dkt #85] stating that, as a fabricator and installer of elevators, Schindler does very little subcontracting and therefore has little opportunity to use M/WBEs. In addition, Schindler stated, as a maker of heavy use items like elevators and escalators, it has been involved in many different lawsuits, including personal injury lawsuits, and it sees no justification for requiring it to review and produce all of its documents relating to each of those lawsuits.

The City states that it undertook to negotiate with the subpoena recipients to limit the burden imposed, and sent out a proposal to limit certain aspects of the Rider. The proposal suggested that a “representational letter” might suffice for some of the background information, and that with respect to the public and private sector jobs, the City would select a random sample of jobs for inspection and copying. However, the City’s proposal maintained the required production of documents “related to” the company’s sponsorship of any person to become a member of a trade union, the company’s hiring or use of any apprentice, all documents related to any activity in which the company participated with respect to affirmative action, and all documents that “relate to” any claim or complaint filed against the company, as well as all analyses and documents “related to the subject matter of the lawsuit.” *See* Def. City of Chicago’s Resp. to Mot. to Quash, Ex. S.

As reflected on the Joint Status Report [Dkt #150], a number of subpoena recipients, including a number of Movants and Objectors, amicably resolved their differences with the City regarding compliance with the subpoena, although none of the motions to quash or objections has

been formally withdrawn. The City argues that it was in the process of resolving issues of burdensomeness with the subpoena recipients until the BAGC directed recipients to object, and that “if left alone” by the BAGC, the City would work out the discovery so that it would not be burdensome. (Tr. of July 23, 2001 at 31.) However, the City’s position is contradicted by the statements made by counsel for various Movants and Objectors at the oral argument before this Court. Counsel for the Electrical Contractors Association stated that negotiations with the City to limit the subpoenas had not been successful. (*Id.* at 48-49.) Another attorney stated that his client’s objection was not prompted by the BAGC but rather by counsel’s own concern on seeing the scope of the subpoena. (*Id.* at 52.) Counsel for four contractors, ranging from a small to a large company, all non-parties to the lawsuit, stated that the attorneys’ time to review all of the documents and files sought by the City in order to remove privileged documents could amount to hundreds of hours and would cost his clients substantial attorneys’ fees. (*Id.* at 51.)

The Court finds that the burden imposed upon the recipients of the subpoenas is very great, even under the City’s proposed modification. Compliance with even a modified form of the subpoena will impose substantial expense on companies large and small to resurrect twenty-year-old files out of storage and review them. The scope of the subpoena, even under the proposed modification, touches upon many aspects of a construction company from the bidding and the payout of jobs to the hiring of staff. The personnel time that would have to be devoted to complying with the subpoena would be a hardship for even a large company and could have a serious effect on a small company. In addition, as pointed out by counsel, by insisting on all documents relating to every claim or complaint, the City is effectively forcing the companies to incur substantial attorneys’ fees to review those documents for privileged communications. The question before the Court is

whether this burden is “undue” in light of the issues in this lawsuit and the evidentiary burden upon the City.

THE SUBPOENAS IMPOSE AN UNDUE BURDEN ON THE RECIPIENTS

In this lawsuit, the City has a substantial burden to demonstrate “acceptable proof of a compelling interest in remedying past discrimination and illustrat[ing] that its plan is narrowly tailored to achieve this goal. . . .” *Majeske v. City of Chicago*, 218 F.3d 816, 820 (7th Cir. 2000). When asked why the City needed the information sought in the subpoenas, the City’s counsel responded that the City intended to use the information to assemble a statistical model of the construction industry:

What we have to show, I believe under a proper statistical model, is what the passive participation of government as what happened in the private sector, what was happening in the private sector, what is happening in the private sector because of government’s passive participation. The only way you can show that is by giving this [information] to economists and letting them apply economic and statistical theories to it to show the statistical model.

(Tr. of July 23, 2001 at 34.) Counsel for the City referred to the criticism of statistical evidence in prior cases, and argued:

We cannot control the statistical model for those issues unless we have this type of discovery, because we don’t otherwise have the information. It doesn’t go to what we knew before the ordinance was enacted. All we needed to know then and all we need to show under *Croson* is that we have strong evidence of a compelling need. We believe we can show that. To prove that the remedy is right we have to be able to create a statistical test that is statistically viable.

(*Id.* at 40-41.)

Statistical evidence has played a role in proving discrimination, as recently discussed by the Seventh Circuit in *Chavez v. Illinois State Police*, 251 F.3d 612, 637-47 (7th Cir. 2001). The court

in *Chavez* pointed out that there are many difficulties in proving discriminatory effect by statistics, and there are very few cases in which statistics prove discriminatory intent.

Of course, parties may not prove discrimination merely by providing the court with statistical analyses. The statistics proffered must address the crucial question of whether one class is being treated differently from another class that is otherwise similarly situated.

251 F.3d at 638. Most importantly, the particular statistics must address the relevant issue of the lawsuit. *Id.* at 638-39.

As the cases demonstrate and the City's counsel acknowledged, the task of demonstrating racial or gender discrimination in construction subcontracting through statistical analysis is fraught with difficulty. The Supreme Court in *City of Richmond v. J. A. Croson Co.*, 488 U.S.469 (1989) discussed some of the difficulties, which include identifying the number of M/WBEs qualified to undertake particular contracts and the fact that low minority membership in construction trade associations might reflect individual choices and not discrimination. *Id.* at 501-03. The Seventh Circuit's opinion in *BAGC v. County* described other problems. For example, the opinion referred to "the dubious proposition" that a comparison of the fraction of minority subcontractors on public projects and private projects would establish discrimination against minorities by prime contractors on private contracts. 256 F.3d at 647-48. In this case, as a practical matter, many companies may have destroyed in the ordinary course of business the documents the City now seeks, raising the issue of whether a statistically valid model could, in fact, be prepared.

Significantly, the City here has not described a theory under which the enormous amount of raw data to be generated by the subpoenas would be analyzed and tailored to address a relevant issue in the lawsuit. Apparently, the City is seeking evidence of discrimination against minorities and

women in the construction industry generally, not only in subcontracting but also in hiring and union membership. The City's subpoenas are not limited to contractors who sought to work on City projects. The subpoenas were sent to 500 contractors and subcontractors, whether or not they ever bid on any projects with the City. The Seventh Circuit's decision in *BAGC v. County* raises serious doubts about the admissibility of such evidence to support the City's set-side program. Even if the City were able to prove that there has been and continues to be discrimination by private contractors on private contracts, somehow overcoming the Seventh Circuit's comment that the use of M/WBE's on public contracts necessarily reduces the M/WBEs available for private contracts (256 F.3d at 645, 648), the focus of the Seventh Circuit's opinion is on discrimination by the government entity, not discrimination in the industry in general. The Seventh Circuit in *BAGC v. County* states that the law granting preferential treatment must be a remedy for intentional discrimination committed by the public entity, noting that there was no evidence presented that the County ever discriminated against any of the minority groups favored in the County's ordinance. 256 F.3d at 644-45. The Court's discussion of the "passive participation" theory again refers back to the County's knowledge:

If prime contractors *on County projects* were discriminating against minorities and this was *known* to the County, whose funding of the contracts thus *knowingly* perpetuated the discrimination, the County might be deemed sufficiently complicit (a kind of joint tortfeasor, coconspirator, or aider and abettor) to be entitled to take remedial action.

Id. at 645, emphasis added.

Without deciding whether "post-enactment" evidence can ever be admissible to support a set-aside, it is fair to say that the Seventh Circuit's opinion in *BAGC v. County* raises a substantial question whether the information that would be obtained from the subpoenas can be distilled into a statistically valid model that would address a relevant issue in the case.

Even assuming, *arguendo*, that a statistical model demonstrating discrimination in the construction industry could be assembled and would be admissible as evidence, there is also a serious question whether a party may use the subpoena power of the court to compel non-parties to provide the raw data from which that party will extrapolate a statistical model. The City has not cited, nor has this Court's research disclosed, any cases in which a party preparing a study, survey or model has been permitted to use the judicial power of the subpoena to compel non-parties to provide the data the party's expert needs to create the study, survey or model.⁴ In *Chavez*, for example, the plaintiffs, who sought to prove that traffic stops were impermissibly based on race or ethnicity, obtained by discovery the defendants' databases of citations, warnings and field reports. 251 F.3d at 626. However, when the plaintiffs subpoenaed the Illinois Secretary of State (not a party to the lawsuit) for records of drivers' licenses, the Magistrate Judge held, and the District Judge agreed, that the plaintiffs would be required to pay the statutory fee for the records, which at 2 cents per record amounted to \$160,200. *Id.* at 627, 632. The subpoena was quashed. *Id.* at 632.

It must be remembered that many of the subpoena recipients are bystanders both to this lawsuit and to the City contracts at issue. They have never sought to obtain a contract or subcontract on a City project. To use the power of the subpoena to obtain information from them for the City's proposed model would be comparable to a party in a trademark suit being able to subpoena non-party consumers for information about their personal buying decisions to see whether they were confused

⁴ For example, in *Engineering Contractors Ass'n of South Florida, Inc. v. Metropolitan Dade County*, 122 F.3d 895 (1997), several studies were prepared by the defendant county. *Id.* at 912. The data was drawn from the county's own records (*Id.* at 912, 919), a telephone survey of contractors who had filed "certificates of competency" with the county (*Id.* at 920), a database that had itself been derived from the census (*Id.* at 921), and the Census Bureau's Survey of Minority and Women Owned Businesses. (*Id.* at 923.)

concerning the disputed products. There is no precedent that supports that use of the subpoena power.⁵

Turning to the documents sought “relating to” claims and complaints against the company, those documents are not relevant to the subject matter of the lawsuit. Clearly, lawsuits and claims relating to personal injury actions, breach of contract, and all of the myriad disputes that arise in the process of a construction project are totally irrelevant, as are claims relating to age discrimination, COBRA, ERISA, ADA, and the Equal Pay Act. The City makes no attempt to justify the burden and expense of compliance with its demand for these documents.

The City claims that it needs documents relating to discrimination claims to “allow the parties to explore the various levels at which discrimination may exist in the construction industry.” (Def. City of Chicago’s Resp. to Mot. to Quash at 23.) The City similarly defends its demand for documents relating to hiring, use of apprentices and sponsorship of a person for membership in a trade union on the basis that it is exploring barriers to entry in the construction industry. (*Id.* at 23-24.) However, the subject matter of the ordinance in question, and hence of this lawsuit, is subcontracting to minority- and women-owned businesses, not discrimination in hiring on the basis of race or gender, a distinction noted by the Seventh Circuit in *BAGC v. County*, 256 F.3d at 646.

The City also seeks from these non-party respondents “all documents related to” any studies,

⁵ In one of the cases that preceded the amendment of Rule 45 regarding a subpoena for an unretained expert’s opinion (Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(ii)), a district court quashed a subpoena seeking the research that had previously been done by a safety engineer regarding the safety of the AMC Jeep. The court stated, “Opportunity enough exists [in the judicial process] for an adversarial exploration of truth in litigation without the necessity of conscripting non-witness researchers into discovery and trial appearances.” *Snyder v. American Motors Corp.*, 115 F.R.D. 211, 216 (D. Az. 1987). Likewise, this Court is reluctant to use the judicial power to compel non-parties to provide their sensitive business records to create data for a party’s expert witness.

surveys or statistical analyses of either: (a) the company's workplace; or (b) the availability of MBEs or WBEs as contractors or subcontractors. As noted previously, the company's workplace is not the subject matter of this lawsuit. Furthermore, it is difficult to see how a non-party's studies of either topic could be admissible or lead to admissible evidence. Finally, Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(ii) specifically provides that if a subpoena "requires disclosure of an unretained expert's opinion or information not describing specific events or occurrences in dispute and resulting from the expert's study not made at the request of any party" a court may quash the subpoena or, upon a showing of substantial need that cannot otherwise be met by the party seeking the material, condition the production. The City has not made a such a showing.

Finally, the City seeks all documents "related to" the current lawsuit, notes taken at meetings "related to the subject matter raised in the instant lawsuit" and, a catchall category: "Any and all documents generated by any person or entity . . . related to the subject matter raised in the instant lawsuit." (Def. City of Chicago's Resp. to Third Party Mot. to Quash, Ex. J at 6.) These descriptions, which simply recite the language of Rule 26, are grossly overbroad and would be objectionable if sent to a party to a lawsuit, let alone non-parties. The City's proposed modification did not limit the scope of these descriptions. (Def. City of Chicago's Resp. to Third Party Mot. to Quash, Ex. S.) Rule 45(a) permits a subpoena to command the production of "*designated* books, documents or tangible things" (emphasis added). It cannot lawfully require a non-party to examine each and every document in its possession, custody or control from 1978 to the present to determine if the document is "related to the subject matter of the lawsuit." In *Alexander v. Federal Bureau of Investigation*, 186 F.R.D. 21 (D.D.C. 1998), the court quashed the portion of a subpoena that required the recipient to provide all documents related to the case or the "Filegate" controversy. The

court held that the description was overly broad and impermissibly vague. “The witness should not be required to determine the precise contours of plaintiffs’ requests and that is exactly what these requests would necessitate.” *Id.* at 35. Furthermore, in this case the City has not explained how a third party’s documents on the “subject matter of the lawsuit” could be admissible or lead to admissible evidence.⁶

THE SUBPOENAS ARE QUASHED.

A subpoena is not a polite suggestion or an invitation to negotiate. It is a command, literal compliance with which is enforceable by the contempt power of the federal courts. Fed. R.Civ. P.45 (e). The subpoenas sent by the City to more than 500 companies would require an extraordinary expenditure of time and money in attorneys’ fees and in the value of employee time spent, reviewing documents in the “possession, custody or control” of the recipients. F.R.Civ.P.45(a). Many of the documents sought by the City are not relevant to the subject matter of the lawsuit. The City’s extremely broad definition of “related to” improperly shifts the burden to the subpoena recipient to determine factually and legally whether a document relates to the subject matter of the lawsuit. Finally, the City’s use of the subpoena power to obtain from non-party witnesses raw data for its statistical model is a burden that has not been justified, even if it were assumed, *arguendo*, that such a statistical model could be admissible as evidence, a questionable proposition in light of the opinion by the Seventh Circuit in *BAGC v. County*.

Contrary to the arguments of the City’s counsel, this decision does not cut the City off from

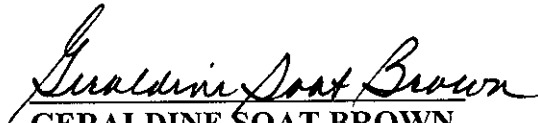
⁶ There is no point in the Court’s limiting the subpoenas, for example, as to recipients or type of documents to be produced, because the City contends it needs all of the information sought, at least in its proposed modification, for its statistical model.

all discovery in this case. However, when a party seeks a court order to compel compliance with discovery, the discovery must be consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The City's subpoenas are not.

CONCLUSION

The motions to quash the City's subpoenas are GRANTED and the objections to the City's subpoenas are SUSTAINED, as set out in Exhibit A hereto. The City's Motions to Compel are DENIED. A schedule for discovery and a discovery cut off date will be set at the status hearing in this matter on August 30, 2001.

IT IS SO ORDERED.


GERALDINE SOAT BROWN
United States Magistrate Judge

DATED: August 29, 2001

Exhibit A

Party Name	Brief Name	Docket Number	Ruling
Accu-Paving Company	Joinder of Accu-Paving Co. in Ecker Enterprises Amended Motion to Quash Subpoena	104	Granted
	Objections of Accu-Paving to subpoena for docs served by City of Chicago	149	Sustained
Altschuler, Melvoin & Glasser	Objections to Subpoenas (12/12/00)	92	Sustained
Associated Equipment Distributors	Objections to Inspection or Copying docs to the Subpoena of The City of Chicago	82	Sustained
Association Forum of Chicago	Objections to Inspection or Copying docs to the Subpoena of The City of Chicago	81	Sustained
Barge Terminal Trucking, Inc.	Objections to Subpoena for Docs Served by City of Chicago	80	Sustained
Fred Berglund & Sons, Inc.	Objection to Subpoena issued by City of Chicago	72	Sustained
Bully & Andrews	Joinder of Bulley & Andrews In Ecker Enterprises Inc.'s Amended Motion to Quash Subpoena	109	Granted
	Objection of Subpoena to Inspection and Copying	68	Sustained

Party Name	Brief Name	Docket Number	Ruling
City of Chicago	Motion to Compel Responses from Third Party Trade Associations	119	Denied
	Motion to Compel Responses from Third Party Contractors	120	Denied
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute	Objections to Inspection or Copying Docs to the Subpoena of The City of Chicago	83	Sustained
Ecker Enterprises, Inc.	Motion to Quash Subpoena	76	Granted
	Amended Motion to Quash Subpoena	77	Granted
Electrical Contractors Association of City of Chicago [and certain member contractors]	Motion to Quash Subpoenas Issued to the Electrical Contractors Association of The City of Chicago and Certain member Contractors of Said Association	75	Granted
Erland's Electrical Contractors, Inc.	Motion to Quash Subpoena and to Join Electrical Contractors Associations of City of Chicago Motion to Quash Subpoenas	124	Granted
Gilbane Building Company, Inc.	Objection to subpoena pursuant to Rule 45(c)(2)(B)	143	Sustained
Graycor Construction Company	Objection to subpoena pursuant to Rule 45(c)(2)(B)	142	Sustained
Graycor Industrial Constructors	Objection to subpoena pursuant to Rule 45(c)(2)(B)	141	Sustained

Party Name	Brief Name	Docket Number	Ruling
Illinois Schindler Elevator Company	Objections to subpoena for production of documents	85	Sustained
Jones & Brown Company, Inc.	Objections to Subpoena	69	Sustained
Jupiter Mechanical Industries, Co.	Motion to Quash Subpoena	86	Granted
Kelso-Burnett Co.	Motion to Quash Subpoena	93	Granted
Kiferbaum Construction Co. ("KCCC")	Motion to Quash Doc Subpoena Issued to Non-Party Kieferbaum Construction Company	88	Granted
	Motion for Leave to Supplement Motion to Quash with Attached Affidavit	89	Granted
Krusinski Construction Company	Objection to subpoena pursuant to Rule 45(c)(2)(B)	140	Sustained
Illinois Road Builders Association ("IRBA")	Rule 45(b) Objections of Certain Illinois Road Builders Association Members to City of Chicago Doc Subpoenas	96, 108	Sustained
	Motion to Quash and/or for Protective Order	115, 116	Granted as to motion to quash; denied as moot as to protective order
Maron Electric Company	Objection to Subpoena	97	Sustained

Party Name	Brief Name	Docket Number	Ruling
Michuda Construction Inc.	Objections to City of Chicago's Subpoena	101	Sustained
Northeastern Illinois Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association	Objections to City of Chicago's Subpoena	99, 100	Sustained
Power Construction Company	Objections to Defendant's Rule 45 Subpoena	70	Sustained
Thorne Associates, Inc.	Objections to Subpoena Duces Tecum Served on Thorne Associates, Inc.	71	Sustained
Tribco Construction Company	Objection to Subpoena of City of Chicago	159	Sustained
Underground Contractors Association	Motion to Quash Subpoenas and for Protective Order of the Underground Contractors Association	121	Granted as to motion to quash; denied as moot as to protective order
	Corrected Motion to Quash Subpoenas and for Protective Order of the Underground Contractors Association	122	Granted as to motion to quash; denied as moot as to protective order
	Objections to the Document Subpoenas Issued by the City of Chicago	113	Sustained
Valor Power Light & Communications, Inc.	Objection to Subpoena Pursuant to Rule 45(c)(2)(b)	144	Sustained